I. Migration: Push and Pull Factors

A. What is Migration
1. It is the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of people from one place to another.
2. Humans have always been on the move:
   a) hunter-gatherer
3. Even as settlements formed, people move (rural to urban), (settlement to settlement)

B. Voluntary Migration
1. A move made by choice
   a) Combination of moving away from someplace and moving towards another
2. Push Factors
   a) Negative circumstances, events, or conditions where they currently live
3. Pull Factors
   a) Positive conditions that are pulling people toward a place

C. Economic Push: Pull Factors
   1) Push: No jobs in an area
   2) Pull: New industry development growing in an area
      Ex: USA Rust Belt in the 1970's
         a) Push: high unemployment in Michigan - Penn
      b) Pull: New factories opening in Southern USA
      Ex2: China 1950
         a) Push: no machines on farms - consolidation of farms - need less farmers
         b) Pull: moved out of urban areas for jobs
D. Social Push & Pull Factors

1. Push: discrimination, persecution, due to ethnicity, race, gender, religion.
2. Pull: locations where they can practice safely.

Ex: Mexican Migration (1845 - 1857)

1. Push: Violence in Illinois & Missouri: Joseph Smith Dies
2. Pull: Great Salt Lake = isolation agricultural opportunities

Ex 2: Hindus & Muslims during the partition of India (1947-1957)

1. Push factors: Mass Violence, 200,000 deaths
2. Pull Factors: 14 million migrated to find better homes

E. Political Push & Pull Factors

1. Push: oppose the current government; might be facing persecution, arrest, and discrimination.
   a. Many seek asylum or protection from the danger they face in their home country.
   Ex: 1959 Cuba: Anti-Communist Cubans After Fidel Castro's takeover
   b. Push: opponents of Castro were jailed or killed if they spoke out against Castro.
   c. Pull: many fled to the United States seeking asylum.
   Ex: 1950 Tibet: Dali Lama vs China

2. Pull: Dali Lama fled to India

F. Environmental Push & Pull Factors

1. Push: escaping harm from Natural Disasters, drought, etc.
2. Pull: Areas not facing the same disasters
Ex: US 1930's: Farmers from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas
   a) Push: Drought destroyed their farms
   b) Pull: California had better land, job opportunities

Ex: Japan 2011 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant
   a) Push: Earthquake + Tsunami damaged nuclear reactors
   b) Pull: people moved to other settlements

6. Demographic Push and Pull Factors
   1. If there is a gender imbalance, young people might not find enough people to marry.
   2. Malaria, Zebu, connected migration and the DTM
      a) Stage 2 = rapid population growth = over crowding = Push Factors
      b) Pull: toward countries in stages 4 & 5

Ex: European Farmers 1800
   a) Push: Pop went way up and became scarce
   b) Pull: US had Homestead Act = more land.

Ex: Young Educated in LOC's
   a) Push: over crowding has limited jobs
   b) MO's have growing populations, thus a need for immigrant labor.

H. Intervening Obstacles
   1. These are barriers that make reaching their desired destination more difficult.
      a) Economic, social, political, or environmental
      b) Not enough $$$, find love/marry, can't sell items, can't cross sea, direct mining